



*N. London - Guildhall*

B R I E F

MEMOIRS OF THE JUDGES,

Whose PORTRAITS are preserved in GUILDHALL.

To which are prefixed,  
ENGRAVINGS OF THE MARBLE SCULPTURES,

Representing

The Earl of CHATHAM and WM. BECKFORD, Esq.

Exhibiting (besides other particulars) some connections in the  
following FAMILIES :

Atkins,	Effingham, Earl,	Jeffreys,	Pitt,
Aston,	Ernes,	Jeston,	Pocock,
Archer,	Ewer,	Jermy,	Pointz,
Beckford,	Elliot,	Kyneston,	Portman,
Bridgeman,	Ellis,	Kelynge,	Price,
Byng,	Finch,	Kyrton,	Raynsford,
Brown,	Grandison, Earl,	Keppel,	Rodney,
Boteler,	Grenville,	Lisburne, Earl,	Saunders,
Boffet,	Gore,	Lyttleton,	St. John,
Berkeley,	Garth,	Marsh,	Smith,
Bristol, Earl,	Gloucester, D. of,	Master,	Summers,
Bell,	Gould,	Moor,	Twisden,
Blacket,	Herring,	Morton,	Turner,
Chatham, E.	Howard,	Montagu,	Tyrrell,
Clerke,	Hamilton,	North,	Thurland,
Crouch,	Helier,	Norton,	Townshend,
Curzon,	Hale,	Napier,	Villiers,
Cockman,	Hooper,	Nottingham, E.	Wyndham,
Dacres,	Hervey,	Onslow,	Wilde, &c. &c.

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Sold by JOSEPH WHITE. opposite Chancery Lane, London.

Price ONE SHILLING.

1791.





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## ADVERTISEMENT.

**P**ART of the following tract has been printed in the Gentleman's Magazine. It has however been suggested that a more comprehensive account of the persons whom the City of London has honored with her distinctions would be acceptable to the public; for which purpose the Editor has availed himself of all information, both printed and manuscript, that lay within his knowledge and reach: and though he does not presume to offer the result of his labours as any more than an outline of what might hereafter be compleated, yet he trusts the idea he has adopted will not be displeasing to those who are willing to set a due value on honors conferred by the Metropolis of a great commercial Country.





*Directions for placing the Engravings.*

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SCULPTURE.

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of May following he was appointed treasurer and pay-master of the army, and on the 28th of the same month was sworn one of his majesty's most

He resigned his post of pay-master general in 1755; and was on December 4, 1756, appointed secretary of state for the Southern department, which office he held till October 1, 1761, except the brief interval from April 5 to June 29, 1757.

## SCULPTURE.

Upon his resignation of the office of secretary of state, his majesty was graciously pleased to grant a pension of One Hundred to his wife, lady Herbert, and her heirs male; and on July

**E**ARL OF CHATHAM was the younger son of Robert Pitt of Boconnock in Cornwall, Esq. and of Harriet, sister of John Villiers, earl of Grandison. He was born November 15, 1708, was educated at Eton School, and was afterwards a cornet of horse. He came young into parliament, and represented successively the boroughs of Old Sarum, Seaford, and Aldborough; and was at the general Election in 1754 returned for Bath, which city he represented till he was advanced to the peerage. In February 1737, he was appointed a groom of the bed-chamber to his Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales, which post he resigned in April 1745.

On the 22d of February, 1746, he was constituted joint vice-treasurer of Ireland; on the 6th

of May following he was appointed treasurer and pay-master of the army, and on the 28th of the same month was sworn one of his majesty's most honorable privy council.

He resigned his post of pay-master general in 1755; and was on December 4, 1756, appointed secretary of state for the Southern department, which post he held until October 5, 1761, (except the small interval from April 5 to June 29, 1757.)

Upon his resignation of the office of secretary of state, his majesty was graciously pleased to grant a barony of Great-Britain to his wife, lady Hester Pitt, and her heirs male; and on July 30, 1766, he was himself advanced to the peerage, by the titles of Viscount Pitt and Earl of Chatham, when his majesty was pleased to deliver to his lordship the custody of the privy seal.

He resigned the office of privy seal November 2, 1768, and died at his seat at Hayes in Kent, May 11, 1778.

At a full court of Common Council held May 20, 1778, it was resolved "that a petition be presented to the house of Commons, praying that the remains of the late earl of Chatham be deposited in the cathedral church of St. Paul;" which request not being complied with, the city came to a resolution of testifying their regard to the memory of their once favourite minister, by placing

placing a noble piece of sculpture \*, with an inscription, in Guild-hall.

His lordship married lady Hester, only daughter of Richard Grenville, Esq. by the late countess Temple, and left issue three sons and two daughters.

## INSCRIPTION ON THE CENOTAPH.

“ In grateful acknowledgment to the Supreme Disposer of events ; who, intending to advance this nation, for such time as to his wisdom seemed good, to an high pitch of prosperity and glory ; by unanimity at home ; by confidence and reputation abroad ; by alliances wisely chosen and faithfully observed ; by colonies united and protected ; by decisive victories by sea and land ; by

\* In this piece of sculpture, the figure of the earl of Chatham, in the habit of a Roman senator, appears gracefully looking on another figure, representing the city of London ; his left hand directs the helm of government, whilst his right embraces Commerce, who, charged with her proper attributes, is pleasantly smiling on her kind protector, through whose zeal, assisted by the four quarters of the world, she is pouring plenty into the lap of Britain. The city, in her mural crown, with a look of gratitude, is addressing her noble friend, pointing the while at Commerce ; at her feet are placed the emblems of Industry, and on her right hand those of Justice and Power. The ingenious artist, it is said, received 3000 guineas for this piece of sculpture.



conquests made by arms and generosity in every part of the globe; by commerce, for the first time united with, and made to flourish by war; was pleased to raise up as a principal instrument in this memorable work,

### WILLIAM PITT.

“The mayor, aldermen, and common-council, mindful of the benefits which the city of London received in her ample share in the general prosperity, have erected to the memory of this eminent statesman and powerful orator, this monument in her Guild-hall, that her citizens may never meet for the transaction of their affairs, without being reminded that the means by which Providence raises a nation to greatness, are the virtues infused into great men; and that to withhold from those virtues, either of the living or the dead, the tribute of esteem and veneration, is to deny to themselves the means of happiness and honour.

“This distinguished person, for the service rendered to king George II. and to king George III, was created

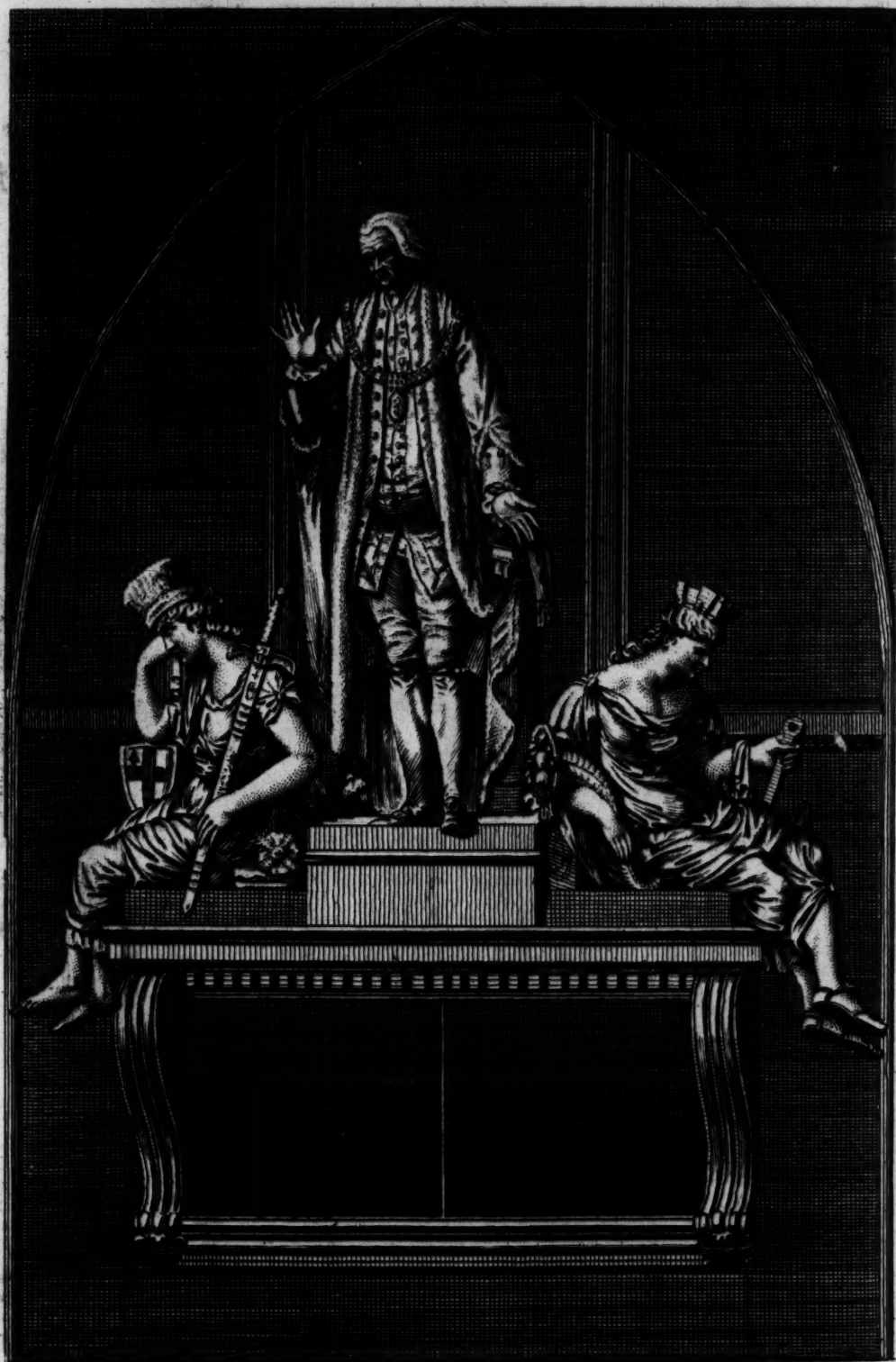
### EARL OF CHATHAM.

“The British nation honoured his memory with a public funeral, and a public monument amongst her illustrious men in Westminster Abbey.”

*J. Bacon sculpsit, 1782.*

WILLIAM





**WILLIAM BECKFORD ESQ.<sup>R</sup>**  
twice LORD MAYOR of LONDON.



WILLIAM BECKFORD, Esq. of Fonthill in Wiltshire, (descended from Sir Thomas Beckford, knt. Sheriff of London, 1677) was the eldest surviving son and heir of Peter Beckford, of St. Catherine's in the island of Jamaica, Esq. by Bathshua Herring his wife, and brother of Elizabeth, countess dowager of Effingham, now married to Sir George Howard, K. B. In 1754 he was elected alderman of Farringdon without, and and in 1756 was one of the sheriffs of London, which city he represented in parliament from 1754 to his death.

He had the honour (of which there are but few instances) of being twice elected chief magistrate of the city of London, in the years 1763 and 1770, and died lord-mayor of London June 21, 1770; his remains were interred at Fonthill in Wiltshire, where he had erected a magnificent mansion.

At a full court of Common Council held July 6, 1770, it was resolved *nem. con.* "that a statue\* be erected to the memory of the right hon. William Beckford, with an inscription containing the words his lordship spoke to his majesty on

\* In this piece of sculpture the lord mayor is represented as delivering his celebrated speech to the king, on one side is placed a figure representing the City of London in mourning, and on the other trade and navigation in a drooping state. The decline of commerce is marked by a small but empty cornucopia.

presenting

presenting the city remonstrance \* :” for which spirited (though perhaps unprecedented) conduct, he had before received the thanks of the court of Common Council.

He married a lady of the name of Hamilton, of the Abercorn family, by whom he had issue an only child, William Beckford, Esq. of Fonthill, Wiltshire.

HIS SPEECH to his MAJESTY KING GEORGE III.  
on the 23d of May, 1770.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

“ WILL your MAJESTY be pleased so far to condescend, as to permit the MAYOR of your loyal CITY of LONDON to declare, in your ROYAL PRESENCE, on behalf of his FELLOW CITIZENS, how much the bare apprehension of your MAJESTY’S displeasure would at all times affect their minds : the declaration of that displeasure has already filled them with inexpressible anxiety, and with the deepest affliction. Permit me, SIRE, to assure your MAJESTY, that your MAJESTY has not in all your dominions any subjects more faithful, more dutiful, or more affectionate to your MAJESTY’S PERSON and FAMILY, or more ready to sacrifice their lives and fortunes in the maintenance of the true honour and dignity of your crown.

\* Concerning the Middlesex election. See the addresses, petitions, &c. of the city of London, printed by order of the court of Common Council, 8vo. 1778.

“ We do therefore, with the greatest humility and submission, most earnestly supplicate your MAJESTY, that you will not dismiss us from your PRESENCE without expressing a more favorable opinion of your faithful citizens, and without some comfort, without some prospect at least of redress.

“ Permit me, SIRE, farther to observe, that whosoever has already dared, or shall hereafter endeavour, by false insinuations and suggestions, to alienate your MAJESTY’S affections from your loyal subjects in general, and from the CITY of LONDON in particular, and to withdraw your confidence in and regard for your people, is an enemy to your MAJESTY’S PERSON and FAMILY, a violator of the public peace, and a betrayer of our happy constitution, as it was established at the glorious Revolution.”

PAINTING.



## SCUPTURE

"We do not mean to say that the sculptor is not a man of great power and of great energy, and that he is not a man of great energy and of great power. We do not mean to say that the sculptor is not a man of great power and of great energy, and that he is not a man of great energy and of great power."

"But we do not mean to say that the sculptor is not a man of great power and of great energy, and that he is not a man of great energy and of great power. We do not mean to say that the sculptor is not a man of great power and of great energy, and that he is not a man of great energy and of great power."



PAINTING

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P A I N T I N G.

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PAINING  
G. N. I. A. P.

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# PAINTING.

## PORTRAITS OF JUDGES

### \* ROYAL PORTRAITS.

- K**ING WILLIAM III.
- QUEEN MARY (BY VANDER VAART.)
- QUEEN ANNE.
- KING GEORGE I.
- KING GEORGE II.
- QUEEN CAROLINE.
- KING GEORGE III. (BY RAMSAY.)
- QUEEN CHARLOTTE (BY RAMSAY.)

\* It is presumed, that the royal portraits were placed, here after the coronations of the several kings and queens, above-mentioned, at which times it has been usual for crowned heads to honour the lord mayor of London with their presence.

When Guildhall was repaired in 1779, all the portraits (except the modern ones) were in so bad a condition, that it became a matter of doubt whether they were to be restored to their places, or committed to the flames. The Committee of City Lands, who were to decide their fate, divided equally on the question; and it was to the honour of Mr. ALDERMAN TOWNSEND (the chairman of that committee) whose vote determined their being cleaned and replaced.

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 P O R T R A I T S   O F   J U D G E S .

LORD CAMDEN, third son of Sir John Pratt, lord chief justice of the King's Bench, by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Hugh Wilson, canon of Bangor, was born 17—. He was educated at Eton School and King's College, Cambridge, from whence he was removed to Lincoln's Inn. He was appointed attorney-general to his majesty in July 1757; was elected member of parliament for the borough of Downton in the same year, and was in 1759 chosen recorder of Bath.

December 30, 1761, he was constituted lord chief justice of the court of Common Pleas; in which post he acted with such ability and integrity, especially in the judgement he gave in the case of general-warrants, that the city of London, besides presenting him with the freedom of their corporation, requested him to sit for his picture\*, which was put up in Guildhall with the following inscription :

\* Painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds.—There is a small print engraved from it, and sold by Hooper in the Strand.

# PAINTING.

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HANC ICONEM  
CAROLI PRATT, EQ.  
SUMMI JUDICIS C. B.  
IN HONOREM TANTI VIRI  
ANGLIÆ LIBERTATIS LEGE ASSERTORIS FIDELI  
S. P. Q. L.  
IN CURIA MUNICIPALI  
PONI JUSSERUNT.  
NON. KAL. MART. MDCCLXIV.  
GULIELMO BRIDGEN ARM. PRÆ. URB.

July 16, 1765, he was advanced to the dignity of a peer of Great Britain, and was constituted lord high chancellor July 30, 1766. But when the affair of the Middlesex election came to be agitated in the house of Lords (1770), his lordship declared, that he considered the decision upon that affair as a direct attack upon the first principles of the constitution; and that if in the judicial exercise of his office he was to pay any regard to that, or to any other such vote, passed in opposition to the known and established laws of the land, he should look upon himself as a traitor to his trust, and an enemy to his country. He was removed from his office Jan. 17, 1770, and held no public employment till 1782, when his lordship was appointed president of the Council. His lordship married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of John Jeffreys, Esq. and has issue the hon. John Jeffreys Pratt, member of parliament for Bath, and four daughters.

SIR



SIR ORLANDO BRIDGEMAN\*, knt. and bart. was the eldest son of John Bridgeman bishop of Chester, and of Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Helier canon of Exeter: he was of the Inner Temple, and in the time of Charles I. was attorney to the Court of Wards.

The lord chancellor Clarendon (to whom Burnet gives the highest commendation for his wise and judicious selection of lawyers to preside in the courts of Westminster-hall) makes honourable mention of Sir Orlando Bridgeman in his history of the Rebellion.

He was called to the degree of serjeant at law May 31, 1660; appointed lord chief baron of the Exchequer June 1, and created a baronet the day following. He sat as first judge upon the trial of the regicides in October 1660, and was the twen-

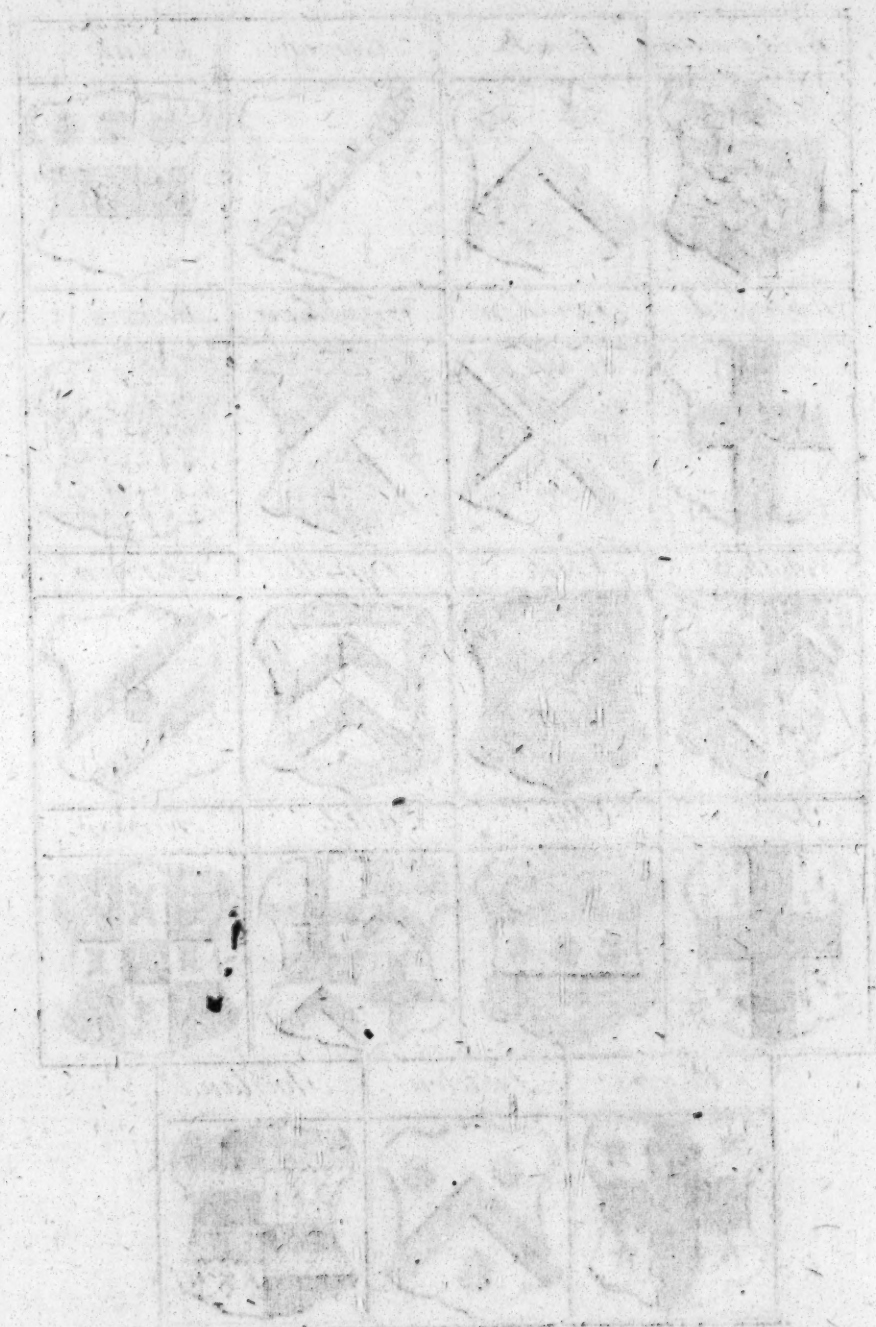
\* The portrait of Sir ORLANDO BRIDGEMAN, and those of the following judges (arranged here according to the time of their advancement to the bench) were placed in Guildhall about the year 1671, in testimony of the City's gratitude for their signal services in having settled (without expence of law-suit) the properties of the citizens after the fire in 1666, pursuant to an act of parliament for "establishing a court of judicature" for that purpose, 19 Char. II. c. 2.

The judges are painted in their robes, at full length, by MICHAEL WRIGHT, who received of the City 60l. for each portrait. The arms are engraved from those on the picture-frames.

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ARMS of JUDGES.  
*Painted in Guildhall. 1671.*

<i>Bridgeman</i>	<i>Finch</i>	<i>Kelynge</i>	<i>Sale</i>
<i>Rainsford</i>	<i>Twisden</i>	<i>Wyndham</i>	<i>Morton</i>
<i>Vaughan</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>Fyrell</i>	<i>Brown</i>
<i>Archer</i>	<i>Ellys</i>	<i>Wilde</i>	<i>Turnor</i>
<i>Atkins</i>	<i>Pittleton</i>	<i>Thurland</i>	





ty-second of that month advanced to be lord chief justice of the Common Pleas.

When the great seal was taken from lord Clarendon, August 30, 1667, it was delivered to Sir Orlando Bridgeman under the title of Lord Keeper, which post he continued till Nov. 5, 1672. He died June 25, 1674, and was buried at Teddington in Middlesex. There was published under his name a folio book of Conveyances, being select precedents of deeds and instruments concerning the most considerable estates in England. There are three engraved portraits of Sir Orlando Bridgeman.

He married, first, Judith, daughter and heir of John Kynaston of Morton in Shropshire, Esq. by whom he had one son, Sir John his successor. His second wife was Dorothy, daughter of Dr. Saunders, provost of Oriel College in Oxford, by whom he had two sons and one daughter; Sir Orlando, the eldest, was created a baronet Nov. 15, 1673.

Sir Henry Bridgeman, the present baronet of that name, is lineally descended from the lord keeper Bridgman by his first wife.

**SIR EDWARD ATKYNS**, Knt. was the third son of Richard Atkyns, Esq. one of the justices of the sessions in North Wales, and of Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Marsh of Waresley in  
Hunt-

Huntingdonshire, Esq. He was of Lincoln's Inn, of which society he was reader 8th of Charles I. and was called to the degree of Serjeant at Law May 19, 1640.

Such was his attachment to the royal cause, that (during the civil war) he refused several advantages and honours which were offered him by the chiefs of the opposite party.

On Feb. 8, 1660, he was appointed a commissioner for settling and recovering the arrears of excise due to the king; was made second baron of the Exchequer June 23, and received the honour of knighthood the second of July following. In October he sat upon the commission for the trial of the Regicides: he died in 1669, aged 82.

He married Ursula, daughter of Sir Thomas Dacres, of Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, and left issue Sir Robert Atkyns, K. B. of whom hereafter; and Sir Edward Atkyns, lord chief baron of the Exchequer in the reign of James II.

There is a handsome monument in Westminster Abbey in memory of these three judges, erected at the expense of Edward Atkyns, Esq. son of the last-mentioned Sir Edward.

**SIR THOMAS TWISDEN, Knt. and Bart.** was the second son of Sir Thomas Twisden of Royden Hall in Kent, Bart. by lady Anne, daughter of the first countess of Winchelsea; he was

was of the Inner Temple, and member of parliament for Maidstone, 1640. During the Usurpation he was sent to the Tower for defending the rights of the city of London, for which he was counsel. He was called to the degree of serjeant at law June 21, 1660; made one of the justices of the King's Bench June 27th; and in October following he sat upon the commission for the trial of the regicides. He was created a Baronet June 18, 1666; and when through age and infirmities he had obtained leave to resign his office, (having sat upon the bench twenty years) his majesty was pleased to continue his salary to him for life. He died 1682, aged 81. There is a print of Sir Thomas Twisden in mezzotinto.

He married Mrs. Jane Tomlinson, of an ancient family in Yorkshire, by whom he had a numerous issue.

SIR CHRISTOPHER TURNOR, Knt. (descended from an ancient family seated at Haverhill in Suffolk) was the eldest son of Christopher Turnor, Esq. and of Helen, daughter of Thomas Sam of Pirton in the county of Herts, Esq. and was born at Milton-Ernes in Bedfordshire December 6, 1607. He was of the Middle Temple, called to the degree of serjeant at law, July 4, 1660; made third baron of the Exchequer on the



7th, and received the honor of knighthood on the 16th of the same month.

February 8, 1660, he was appointed a commissioner for settling and recovering the arrears of excise due to the king; and in October following he sat upon the commission for the trial of the regicides. In the memorable \* case of the Perry's, he was the judge who at Gloucester Lent assizes 1661, refused to try them upon an indictment for murder, because the body of the person supposed to be murdered was not found; yet, in a circuit afterwards, a less cautious judge did try them, and, upon being found guilty, ordered execution, when, some years after, the person supposed to be murdered appeared alive! This unhappy circumstance has occasioned a more scrupulous attention to the sufficiency of evidence in cases where the body of a person supposed to be murdered is not found.

He died May 19, 1675, aged 68, and was buried at Milton-Ernes, where there is a handsome monument for him and his immediate ancestors (ever since their marriage with a daughter and coheir of Sir Walter Ernes of Milton-Ernes, in the year 1542) erected at the expence of Sir Edmund Turnor, of Stoke-Rochford in the county of Lincoln, Knt. his youngest brother.

\* See *State Trials*, Vol. X. App. p. 30, and *Harl. Miscellany*, Vol. III. p. 519.

He married Joice, daughter of Sir Thomas Warwick, Knt. she died 1707 \*, aged 101, and left issue four sons; and one daughter married to Edward Master, of East-Langden in Kent, Esq. from whom the families of Byng and Pockock are descended.

SIR THOMAS TYRRELL, Knt. (descended from Sir Walter Tyrrel, a Norman Knight) was third son of Sir Edward Tyrrell, of Thornton in Buckinghamshire, Bart. by Margaret, daughter of Thomas Aston, Esq. He was of the Inner Temple, called to the degree of serjeant at law July 4, 1660, received the honour of knighthood July 16, and was appointed one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas the 27th of the same month.

He sat upon the trial of the regicides, October 9, 1660, and was returned member for Buckinghamshire in the parliament called that year.

He married a daughter of ——— Saunders, of Buckinghamshire, and left issue two sons, Thomas and Peter, the latter of which was created a Baronet July 20, 1665; but, having no issue, the title became extinct; and two daughters.

\* *Le Neve's Fun. Mon. Orb.* 1707,

SIR SAMUEL BROWN, Knt. was son of Nicholas Brown, of Polesbrooke in Northamptonshire, Esq. by Frances daughter of Thomas St. John, Esq. third son of Oliver Lord St. John, of Bletsoe. He was of Lincoln's-Inn, of which society he was reader 18 Charles I, and represented the borough of Dartmouth in the parliament called 1640, and there he exerted himself much against Archbishop Laud, being the person who carried up the attainder against that prelate to the house of lords in 1644.

October 12, 1648, he was made serjeant at law, one of the justices of the Common Pleas, and a commissioner of the great Seal.

After the Restoration he was again called to the degree of serjeant, June 21, 1660, and was chosen member for the county of Bedford in the parliament called that year. He sat upon the commission for the trial of the regicides in October, was appointed one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas November 3, 1660, and received the honour of knighthood December 4 following.

He died in the year 1668, and, by his will, directed his remains to be interred at Arlesley in Bedfordshire, where, it seems, he was a considerable possessor of lands.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of ———, and had issue three sons and two daughters.



SIR MATTHEW HALE, Knt. was son of Robert Hale, Esq. and of Joan, daughter of Matthew Pointz, of Alderley in Gloucestershire, Esq. and was born at Alderley November 1, 1609.

He was educated at Magdalen College in Oxford, and from thence removed to Lincoln's Inn. In 1563 he was appointed one of the justices of the Common Pleas, and in the parliaments called 1654 and 1660, was returned member for Gloucestershire.

He was called to the degree of serjeant at law June 21, 1660, appointed one of the commissioners for the trial of the regicides in October, and constituted lord chief baron of the Exchequer Nov. 7, 1660; he was likewise in that year a commissioner for settling and recovering the arrears of excise due to the king.

Sir Matthew Hale was the first judge who offered his service to the city for accommodating all the differences that might have arisen about the rebuilding it, in which he behaved himself to the satisfaction of all persons concerned \*.

He was advanced to be lord chief justice of the King's Bench May 18, 1671, which place he resigned February 20, 1675-6.

He died on Christmas day following, and was buried at Alderley in Gloucestershire.

For an account of the life and writings of this great man, we must refer to "Bishop Burnet's

\* *Burnet's Life of Hale.*

Life of Hale." It were impossible to attempt his character, without exceeding the limits of this undertaking. *Granger* mentions seven engraved portraits of Sir Matthew Hale.

He married Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Moor, of Fawley in Berkshire, and had issue an only son, Robert Hale, Esq.

SIR WADHAM WYNDHAM, Knt. (descended from Francis Wyndham, Esq. one of the justices of the Common Pleas in the reign of Queen Elizabeth) was ninth son of Sir John Wyndham of Orchard-Wyndham in the county of Somerset, Knt. and of Joan, daughter of Henry Portman, of Orchard Portman, Esq. He was of Lincoln's Inn, and much esteemed in his profession.

He was called to the degree of serjeant at law July 4, 1660, and sat upon the commission for the trial of the regicides in October following.

He was appointed one of the justices of the court of King's Bench November 24, 1660, and received the honour of knighthood the 4th of December following. Sir *John Hawles* gives him the character of the second best judge who sat in Westminster hall from the Restoration to the Revolution.

He married Barbara, daughter of Sir George Clerke, of Watford in Northamptonshire, Knt. and became ancestor to the Wyndhams of Norrington,

rington, Dinton, Salisbury, and Spargrove, and of Thomas Wyndham, late lord chancellor of Ireland.

SIR JOHN KELYNGE, Knt. (descended from the Kelynges of Worcesterfhire) was son of John Kelynge of Hertford, Esq. and of Alice, daughter of Gregory Waterhouse, of Halifax in Yorkfhire, Esq. He was of the Inner Temple, and called to the degree of serjeant at law July 4, 1660; received the honour of knighthood Jan. 21, 1661; and was advanced to be king's serjeant the 6th of November following.

He was chosen member for Bedford in the parliament called 1661, was made a justice of the king's bench June 10, 1663, and constituted lord chief justice thereof November 21, 1665. He died (as is observed on the picture frame) May 9, 1671.

He wrote and published Reports of divers cases in pleas of the crown, in the reign of Charles II. with directions for justices of peace and others, which were republished by lord chief justice Holt, with notes and some new cases.

He had three wives, Martha, daughter of Sir Thomas Boteler, of Biddenham in the county of Bedford, Knt. by whom he had issue (amongst others) Sir John Kelynge, of Southill in Bedfordfhire, Knt. king's counsel and serjeant at law, who married a daughter of the resident of the duke  
of



of Tuscany. His second wife was Mary, daughter of William Jeston of London, by whom he had one daughter; and his third wife was Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Francis Bassett, of Cornwall, Knt. by whom he had no issue.

SIR JOHN ARCHER, Knt. (descended from Simon Du Bois, who attended king Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt, and whom that king ordered to take the name of Archer, from his singular dexterity in using the bow) was son of Henry Archer, of Cooperfale, in the parish of Theydon-Gernon, in the county of Essex, Esq. by Anne, daughter of Simon Crouch, alderman of London.

He was admitted of Gray's-Inn in the year 1617, and was chosen one of the members for Essex in the parliament called 1656.

He was called to the degree of serjeant at law June 21, 1660; made one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas November 4, 1663, and received the honour of knighthood the 4th of December following.

He died February 8, 1681, aged 84, and was buried at Theydon-Gernon.

He married Eleanor, daughter of Sir John Curzon, Bart. and left issue one son, John Archer, Esq. who died without issue, and one daughter, Eleanor, who married Sir John Wrottesley, of Wrottesley in the county of Salop, Bart.

SIR

SIR RICHARD RAINSFORD, Knt. was (as appears probable from a visitation of Northamptonshire) second son of Robert Rainsford of Staverton, in the county of Northampton, Esq. by his second wife Mary, daughter of Thomas Kyrtton of Thorpe Mandeville. He was born 1605; was of Lincoln's Inn; was called to the degree of serjeant at law Oct. 5, 1660, and appointed one of the barons of the Exchequer Nov. 16, 1663.

He was made a justice of the King's Bench Feb. 6, 1668; and upon the resignation of Sir Matthew Hale, was constituted lord chief justice thereof April 12, 1676, which post he resigned in 1678, and died Feb. 17, 1679, aged 75.

He was buried at Dallington in Northamptonshire, where he built and founded an alms-house for four old persons, men and women, with a weekly allowance of two shillings each.

There is a large half-sheet portrait in mezzotinto of Sir Richard Rainsford.

He married Catherine, daughter of Samuel Clerke, D. D. by whom he had twelve children, and became ancestor of the Rainsfords of Brixworth and Dallington in Northamptonshire.

SIR WILLIAM MORTON, Knt. (who bore the same arms as the Mortons of Milborn St. Andrew, in Dorsetshire, and probably of that family) was of the Inner Temple: when the civil wars

E

broke

broke out, he was one of the several gentlemen of the long robe who laid aside his gown, and took up the sword. He distinguished himself much (according to CLARENDON) as a lieutenant-colonel of horse. At the Restoration he resumed his profession, and was made serjeant at law July 4, 1660: he was advanced to be king's serjeant July 1, 1663, and made a justice of the King's Bench Nov. 3, 1665.

He discharged the office of judge with much gravity and learning, and was very terrible to those who chose to live by robbing on the highway\*.

He died Sept. 23, 1672, aged 68 years, and was buried in the Temple church, where there is a monument erected to his memory, and that of his wife, who was there interred.

He married Ann, daughter and heir of John Smith of Kedington, in the county of Oxford, Esq. who died in 1668. The same monument contains likewise an inscription for their eldest son, John Morton, Esq. captain in a regiment of foot in Ireland, and governor of Kilkenny; he died in 1668.

SIR WILLIAM WILDE, Knt. and Bart. was, as is supposed, of the family of the Wildes of Worcestershire, as in his arms he uses a quar-

\* *Clarendon, vol. ii. p. 491.*



tering which belonged to them. He was of the Inner Temple; chosen recorder of London Nov. 3, 1659, and created a baronet Sept. 13, 1660, in which year he represented the City of London in parliament.

He was upon the commission for the trial of the Regicides in November 1660, called to the degree of serjeant at law Oct. 5, 1660, and advanced to be king's serjeant Nov. 10, 1661.

He was appointed one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas April 16, 1668, and a justice of the King's Bench Jan. 22, 1672.

His patent was revoked April 29, 1679, because he had *honestly* discountenanced the evidence of Bedloe against the jesuits Whitebread and Fenwick\*. He died Nov. 23, 1679, and was buried in the Temple church.

He published in 1661, in folio, Yelverton's reports of special cases in the King's Bench, temp. Eliz. and James I.

He married Jane, daughter of Felix Wilson, of Stanwell in Middlesex, gent. and had issue two sons and six daughters, of which Sir Felix Wilde, of Mallington in Kent, was the eldest; but he dying without issue, his estate (according to MORANT) went to his fifth sister Anne, who married John Cockman, of Maidstone in Kent, M. D. who had an only daughter married to Nicholas Tooke, Esq.

\* Burnet's Hist. of his own times, vol. i. p. 450.

SIR JOHN VAUGHAN, Knt. was the eldest son of Edward Vaughan, Esq. of Trowscod in Wales, and of Lettice, daughter of John Stedman, Esq. He was educated at Worcester School, and Christ Church in Oxford, from whence he was removed to the Inner Temple. He represented the borough of Cardigan in the parliament called 1640, and was there distinguished for his learning and eloquence.

During the civil war he retired to the country, and was elected member for the county of Cardigan the first parliament after the Restoration. He afterwards joined the enemies of the earl of Clarendon, whose overtures of preferment he had constantly refused.

He received the honour of knighthood May 19, 1668; was called to the degree of serjeant at law the day following, and was constituted lord chief justice of the Common Pleas the 23d of the same month.

He died Dec. 10, 1674, and was buried in the Temple Church, where there is a monument erected to his memory; the inscription mentions his having been an intimate friend and executor of the learned Selden.

He wrote and collected the reports of the court in which he presided, which were published by his son Edward in one volume in folio, with a print of the lord chief justice.

He

He married Jane, eldest daughter of John Stedman of Kilkenny, Esq. and had issue Edward Vaughan, Esq. member for the county of Cardigan, whose son John Vaughan, Esq. was by patent, June 29, 1695, created *baron of Feathard*, and *viscount of Lisburne*, in the kingdom of Ireland.

His descendant, the present lord, was created *earl of Lisburne* June 24, 1776.

SIR TIMOTHY LITTLETON, Knt. (descended of a very ancient family) was the seventh son of Sir Edward Littleton of Henley, in the county of Salop, Knt. by Mary, daughter of Edmund Walter of Ludlow, Esq. and brother of lord keeper Littleton, who was made a peer of the realm in the reign of Charles I.

He was of the Inner Temple, and represented the borough of Ludlow in the parliament called 1661.

He was appointed one of the barons of the Exchequer Feb. 1, 1670, and received the honour of knighthood June 29, 1671.

He died intestate March 29, 1679, and was buried in the Temple Church; his relict, dame Elizabeth Littleton, administered to his effects.



SIR HUGH WYNDHAM, Knt. was eighth son of Sir John Wyndham of Orchard-Wyndham, and brother of Sir Wadham Wyndham before-mentioned; he was of Lincoln's Inn, and called to the degree of serjeant at law June 21, 1660; he represented the borough of Minehead in 1661; he was made a baron of the Exchequer June 20, 1670, and received the honour of knighthood the 28th of the same month. Jan. 22, 1672, he was made a justice of the court of Common Pleas. He died on the circuit at Norwich in 1684, in the 82d year of his age, and was buried at Silton in Dorsetshire, where there is a noble monument erected to his memory.

He had three wives; Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Woodhouse, of Kimberley in Norfolk, Bart. by whom he left one son and two daughters; his second wife was Elizabeth, widow of Sir Henry Berkeley, Bart; and his third was widow of Sir Edward Hooper, Knt; by his two last wives he had no issue.

His only son dying without issue, his estate devolved upon his two daughters and coheirs; whereof Blanch was married to Sir Nathaniel Napier, and Rachael to John earl of Bristol.

SIR EDWARD TURNOR, Knt. (descended from an ancient family seated at Haverhill in Suffolk) was the eldest son of Arthur Turnor of Parndon,

Parndon, in the county of Essex, Esq. serjeant at law, and Anne, daughter of John Jermy of Gillingham, in the county of Norfolk, Esq. He was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, and from thence removed to the Middle Temple (where for four generations his immediate ancestors had been placed). July 7, 1660, he received the honour of knighthood, was made king's counsel \*, and attorney-general to the duke of York. Oct. 9, 1660, he sat upon the trial of the Regicides, in which he took an active part.

In the parliament called 1660, he was returned for the county of Essex; and in that of 1661, he represented the borough of Hertford, and was in that year chosen speaker of the House of Commons, in which post he continued till he was appointed solicitor-general May 11, 1670. He was called to the degree of serjeant at law May 19, 1671, and constituted lord chief baron of the Exchequer the 23d of May following. He died at Bedford during the assizes there, March 4, 1675, and was buried at Little Parndon in Essex.

He married, *first*, Sarah, daughter of Gerard Gore, Esq. alderman of London, by whom he had four sons and two daughters; his second wife

\* It is a matter of doubt, whether Sir Edward Turnor or Sir Francis North was the first person who was appointed king's counsel at the Restoration, the time when that order became a regular one. *See this point discussed in Serjeant Wynne on the Antiquity of Serjeants, &c.*

was Mary, daughter and heir of Henry Ewer, Esq. of South Mimms, by whom he had no issue.

The male issue of this branch of the Turnor family failing, the estate went to Sarah, great-grand-daughter of the lord chief baron: she married Joseph Garth, Esq. whose son, Edward Turnour-Garth-Turnour, was, in 1761, created *baron Winterton* of Gort, in the kingdom of Ireland; and in 1765 a *viscount*, and *earl Winterton*.

SIR EDWARD THURLAND, Knt. (descended from an ancient family seated at Thurland Castle in Nottinghamshire) was son of Edward Thurland, Esq. by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Richard Elliot of Ryegate, in the county of Surrey, Esq; he was of the Inner Temple, of which society he was reader 14 Charles II. and represented the borough of Ryegate in the parliaments called 1659, 1660, and 1661.

He was called to the degree of serjeant at law Dec. 12, 1682; was solicitor-general to the duke of York, and received the honour of knighthood April 22, 1665. He was made a baron of the Exchequer Jan. 24, 1672; and died in 1682, aged 76: he was buried at Ryegate in Surrey, where there is a handsome monument erected to his memory.

He



He married Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Wright, of Buckland in Surrey, Esq. and had issue Edward Thurland, of Ryegate, Esq.

SIR ROBERT ATKYNS, K. B. was the eldest son of Sir Edward Atkyns beforementioned, by his wife Ursula, daughter of Sir Thomas Dacres. He was born in the year 1621, was educated at Sidney College, Cambridge, and from thence removed to Lincoln's Inn, of which Society he was reader 16 Charles II.

At the Restoration he was made a Knight of the Bath, and was then considered as one of the greatest ornaments of his profession. He was called to the degree of serjeant at law May 20, 1668, and advanced to be king's serjeant in 1671. He was appointed one of the justices of the Common Pleas April 25, 1672, which post he resigned in 1679, being unwilling to countenance the arbitrary proceedings then introduced.

He retired to his seat at Saperton in the county of Gloucester (which he had purchased of Sir William Pool) till the time of the Revolution, of which event he was a zealous promoter.

He was received with great marks of distinction by king William and his royal consort, who advanced him to be lord chief baron of the Exchequer April 17, 1689. He was in that year chosen speaker of the House of Lords; which

high post he continued till 1693, when the Great Seal was given to Sir John Summers. He resigned his public employments in 1695, and died in 1709, aged 88 years.

There is a learned volume of Law and Parliamentary Tracts written by Sir Robert Atkyns.

He was twice married, first to Mary, daughter of Sir George Clerk, of Watford in Northamptonshire, by whom he had no issue; and a second time to Ann, daughter of Sir Thomas Dacres, by whom he had Sir Robert Atkyns, Knt. his only son, member of parliament for Gloucestershire, and author of the invaluable history of that county.

SIR WILLIAM ELLIS, Knt. was son of Thomas Ellis, of Welbourn in the county of Lincoln, Esq. was of Lincoln College, Oxford, from thence removed to Gray's Inn Nov. 6, 1627. He was chosen member for Grantham in the parliament called 1656, at which time it appears he was his highness's solicitor.

He was reader of Gray's Inn, 1668, called to the degree of serjeant at law June 26, 1669, and received the honour of knighthood April 30, 1671, about which time he was made king's serjeant.

He was appointed one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas Dec. 18, 1672, and died, unmarried, Dec. 2, 1680. He was buried at Nocton in Lincolnshire; and left his estate to  
his

his nephew Sir William Ellis, of Wyham in that county, Bart.

SIR FRANCIS NORTH (Baron of Guildford) was second son of Dudley fourth lord North, by Ann, daughter and coheir of Sir Charles Montagu, Knt. He was of the society of the Middle Temple, and became so eminent in his profession, that the honor of knighthood was conferred upon him the 20th of May, 1671, when he was made solicitor-general. Nov. 12, 1673, he was appointed attorney general; and on the 23d of January, 1674, he was advanced to be lord chief justice of the Common Pleas. He was appointed lord keeper of the Great Seal Dec. 20, 1682, and created *baron of Guildford* Sept. 26, 1683. He died at his seat at Wroxton in Oxfordshire, Sept. 5, 1685, and was succeeded in his title and estate by Francis his eldest son, grandfather to the right hon. *Frederick lord North*, sometime first lord of the treasury, &c. His lordship married Frances, daughter and coheir of the earl of Down, by whom he had issue three sons and two daughters.

SIR HENEAGE FINCH (Earl of Nottingham) was the eldest son of Sir Heneage Finch, recorder of London, and speaker of the House of



Commons, temp. Charles I, by Frances, daughter of Sir Edmund Bell, of Beaupré Hall in the county of Norfolk. He was born Dec. 23, 1621, was educated at Westminster-school, and Christchurch, Oxford, from whence he was removed to the Inner Temple, of which society he was reader 13 Charles II. He was chosen member for Canterbury in the parliament held 1660, and was made solicitor-general June 6, 1660; received the honour of knighthood the day following, and was created a baronet the same day. In October he sat upon the commission for the trial of the regicides. 1661 he was returned member for the university of Oxford; on May 10, 1670, he was made attorney-general, and constituted lord keeper of the Great Seal Nov. 9, 1673; the same year he was advanced to the peerage by the title of *lord Finch of Daventry*; and in 1675 was declared lord high chancellor of England. May 12, 1681, he was created *earl of Nottingham*, and died Dec. 18, 1682, aged 60.

Sir *William Blackstone* \* gives him the following character: “ Sir Heneage Finch, afterwards earl of Nottingham, was a person of the greatest abilities and most uncorrupted integrity; a thorough master and zealous defender of the laws and constitution of his country; and endowed with a pervading genius, that enabled

\* *Commentaries, Vol. III. Chap. 4.*

“ him to discover and to pursue the true spirit of  
 “ justice, notwithstanding the embarrassments  
 “ raised by the narrow and technical notions  
 “ which then prevailed in the courts of law, and  
 “ the imperfect ideas of redress which had pos-  
 “ sessed the courts of equity.

“ The reason and necessities of mankind, arising  
 “ from the great change of property by the ex-  
 “ tension of trade and the abolition of military  
 “ tenures, co-operated in establishing his plan,  
 “ and enabled him, in the course of nine years,  
 “ to build a system of jurisprudence and jurisdic-  
 “ tion upon wide and rational foundations :  
 “ which have also been extended and improved  
 “ by many great men, who have since presided  
 “ in chancery. And from that time to this, the  
 “ power and business of the court have increased  
 “ to an amazing degree.”

*Granger* mentions three engraved portraits of  
 Sir Heneage Finch.

His lordship married Elizabeth, daughter of  
 Mr. William Harvey, and had issue ten sons, and  
 four daughters ; but the fifth earl of Winchelsea  
 dying without issue, the earldom of Winchelsea  
 devolved on Daniel second earl of Nottingham,  
 son of the chancellor, and grandfather of the  
 present earl of Winchelsea.

IN the King's Bench in Guild-Hall, is a half length portrait of SIR WILLIAM THOMSON, Knt. who was probably of Lincolnshire, as he bore the same arms as the Thomsons of that county, namely, "*Azure, a lion passant or, quartered with the coat of Rossiter of Somerby in Lincolnshire.*" He was of Lincoln's Inn, and was chosen member for Ipswich in 1713, which borough he represented in parliament till he was advanced to the Bench. In 1714 he was chosen Recorder of London, and was on the 6th of February 1716, appointed solicitor general, which post he resigned March 17, 1719.

He was called to the degree of serjeant at law November 26, 1729, and was constituted one of the barons of the Exchequer the day following.

He died October 27, 1739, and by will dated January 9, 1737-8, "He left his portrait, painted by *Seaman*, to the court of Aldermen, either to be put up in the council chamber, or in the outer court where the recorder used to sit, and requested them to give directions accordingly; he desired they would accept his picture as a token of his respect for the city; and the high sense he had of the favors conferred upon him; being conscious of having served the City faithfully, and with integrity, and hoping to be remembered accordingly."

He married Dame Julia, relict of Sir William Blackett, of Newcastle upon Tyne, Bart. by whom he had no issue. She died August 16, 1722, and was buried at Hampstead.



PERSONS to whom the Thanks of the Court of COMMON COUNCIL, together with the FREEDOM of the City of LONDON, have been presented since the Accession of his present MAJESTY.

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1761, May 1.

TO the right hon. ARTHUR ONSLOW, speaker of the House of Commons, for the impartial and judicious conduct he maintained in the execution of that important office during the course of thirty-three years; and for his constant zeal in support of the rights, privileges and constitutional independencies of the Commons of Great-Britain.

1761, June 5.

To his royal highness the duke of YORK, one of the rear admirals of the blue squadron of his majesty's fleet.

1764,

1764, February 15.

To the right hon. SIR CHARLES PRATT,  
(lord CAMDEN) for his honest and deliberate  
decision (in the court of Common Pleas) upon the  
validity of a warrant, by which he hath eminently  
distinguished his duty to the king, his justice to  
the subject, and his knowledge of the law.

1765, June 6.

To his royal highness the duke of GLOU-  
CESTER.

1767, June 17.

To the right hon. CHARLES TOWN-  
SHEND, chancellor of the Exchequer, for his  
kind and successful endeavours to serve the court  
of Common Council in their application to par-  
liament for several improvements to be made in  
the metropolis.

1768, October 12.

To the king of DENMARK, who honored  
the City with accepting the freedom, and desired  
it might be delivered to baron Dieden, his am-  
bassador

bassador in London, who had orders carefully to transmit it to HIS MAJESTY.

1776, March 14.

TO RICHARD PRICE, D. D. F. R. S. for his excellent pamphlet on Civil Liberty.

1777, May 15.

TO the right hon. Sir FLETCHER NORTON, speaker of the House of Commons, for promoting and forwarding the act for the more effectually improving the navigation of the river Thames : and for declaring, in manly terms, the real state of the nation to his majesty on the throne, when he presented, for the royal assent, the bill entitled, “ An act for the better support of his majesty’s household, &c.”

1779, Feb. 12.

TO the hon. admiral AUGUSTUS KEPPEL, upon his most honourable acquittal of the charges brought against him by Sir Hugh Palliser.

1780, March 6.

TO admiral Sir GEORGE BRIDGES RODNEY, for his late very gallant action against the Spaniards.



1780, June 26.

To Sir HENRY GOULD, Knt. one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas, for resting his security (during the late riots) on the protection of the laws of the land, and refusing the aid of the military, which was offered to all the judges. (Mr. Justice Gould, it is said, declined accepting the freedom.)



E. I. N. I. S.

